ers of Pennsylvania are to be ratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Oals on one measured acre. Think of there are thirty thousand farmers ing to try and beat Mr. Luther and win 200 in gold! and they'll do it, in New York, Ohio, Ponnsylvania and the east. Will you s one of them?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus, per acre in 1825. Isn't that wonderfui—and corn 230 bus, and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to New York and

10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mam-meth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

FRANK OF UNIO, CITY OF TOLEDO. | 6. LICCAS COUNTY. LICCAS COUNTY. LICCAS COUNTY. LICCAS COUNTY. LICCAS COUNTY. LICCAS COUNTY. CHARLES AND AN ARCHITECTURE OF TOLEDO. County and State aforesaid many county and county

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and nuccous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Chanky & Co., Toledo, O. 150 Sold by Bruggists, 75c.

Educate men without religion and you make them elever devils.

## Feed

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ilis. 25 cents.

COLE'S

# COFFEE BERRY.



BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE as Souther and the southern age to plant 200 most delicious ce 200 pots of most delicious ce 200 pots of most delicious ce 200 pots of superseding store coffee a kiny. It superseding store catalogy rits become known. Large catalogy rits become known. Large catalogy rits become known. Large catalogy rits become control of the company o

C. E. COLE, SEEDSMAN.

#### ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE If you pay 84 to 86 for shoes, ex-mine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and ee what a good shoe you can buy for

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#### AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Now that the cultivated crops are off is a good time to level down inequalities of surface that have been made by plowing. In an old cultivated field which has been mostly plowed around, much of the best soil has been turned towards the fence. We have seen fields where the team and scraper could be better used than the plow, as that will not carry the soil to the lowest places, as may be done with the scraper. This work cannot be done while the field is in sod, and after every hoed crop opportunity should be taken to redeem the faults of previous hoed crop opportunity should be taken to redeem the faults of previous mismanagement in plowing.—Boston

HOW TO USE NITRATE OF SODA

This fertilizer is very quickly solu-le, and thus acts immediately, being ble, and thus acts immediately, being taken in by the roots in a few hours after it is applied to the land. Hence it should only be used when the crop to which it is applied is in a quickly growing condition. Thus, it is a waste to use it in the latter part of the season, and the best time is in the spring or summer, soon after the crop is well started in growth. It is advisable to divide the quantity, sowing half of it later and when the plants are in an active condition. For onion, it should be sown in three portione, the first be sown in three portions, the first when the seed or sets are put into the ground, the second two weeks later, and the third two weeks after the second, thus preventing any loss of the nitrate in the soil by washing into the subsoil before the plants can dispose of it.—Southern Farmer.

GREEN BONE.

To those who ask for a recipe to make hons lay in winter, I say: "Feed green bone." It is essential to supply the lack of that animal food which ply the lack of that animal food which their nature craves and which confine-ment prevents their obtaining in the shape of insects. Green bone not merely satisfies their desires, but it contains all the elements required in the production of the egg. Hence its great value. great value.

great value.

Green bones, or "beef scraps," as they are often termed, require to be passed through a machino in order to be fed to the best advantage. The job is not, a pleasant one, even with the best cutters, but the returns are worth the labor. Where only a few fowls are kept the bones may be broken into small pieces with a hatchet or cleaver. Rib, beef knuckle and backbones are the best, though any kind are desirable. Cut green bone is best served clear. The allowance is one ounce per hen twice a week. Many people confuse green bone with bone meal. The latter is the dried bone ground, and, while good in its way, is not to be compared to the fresh article. Green bone cannot be ground; it requires to be cut.

—New York World.

If milk is rotated in a centrifugal machine like the Babcock test, tuber-cle baccilli will collect at the bottom if present, while other bacteria show the opposite tendency (Scheurlin). A bacteriological examination of this sediment will reveal the presence or absence of tuberclo bacilli. Twentytwo suspected samples were tested by the State Bacteriologist of Iowa (J. C. Bay), six of which were contaminated with tubercle bacilli. Physical examination of the six cows which gave the diseased milk failed to indicate tuber-culosis, though they had been exposed to it. Out of 204 samples of mixed milk from herds, four, or two per cent. were contaminated. Out of 359 samples from individual cows, fifty-one were contaminated, or fourteen per cent. Professor Bay points on that nobody has studied the conditions of cows governing the presence or absence of bacilli in milk, and calls for observations and experiments to show under just what conditions the milk [is contaminated. Bacteriological analyses of milk tend to point out the cores of infection at the different

CHEMICAL MANUPES.

places, and to point out certain in feeted cows. We should reform, not re-

the crop, but if there is a deficiency in that one element alore, its applica-tion in however smell a quantity will result in a large gain in the crop.

This is one reason of the wide differ-

ence in results in using chemical man-ures, and also causes waste in quantity applied and consequently increased

cost.

Frequently half a ton is used when a much less quantity would produce as good, if not better, results.

Sometimes a fertilizer is applied which, coming in contact with another element in the soil neutralizes it, and the fertilizer is rendered valueless, and its cost lost by ignorance in regard to the action of the chemicals.

Farmers who are interested in grow.

Farmers who are interested in grow-ing crops cheaply and successfully (and what farmer is not?) should apply soil tests to their land, that they may know what their soil most needs, and, with proper application, what crops would be most profitable to grow on that soil.

Soil tests will show that some lands,

THE SOWS AND PIGS. A good sow should litter twice a German contractor.

year. If she cannot do this it is better to dispose of her and get a better one. One such sow is worth more to the farmer than two that litter only once a year. The long period of idlenees for the sow that produces young pigs but once a year is an unprofitable one to the owner. They will generally eat up all the profits her litter will make. Spring pigs are all right for those who are raising only for home use, but the man who raises pigs for market must have his fall and spring pigs as well. The former will pay him more than the latter. If this is doubted it would be well to make an experiment, and count the cost of everything. Of course this presupposes a good supply of winter fodder. We cannot raise any winter animals without preparing beforabled if the

poses a good supply of winter fodder. Wa cannot raise any winter animals without preparing beforehand all the right food they will need.

The pigs that come in September should be resred carefully from the sow, and then turned loose into the grass lot. A quiet, easy life in the field will make them grow wonderfully. Keep their systems open by field will make them grow woncerfully. Keep their systems open by supplying them with all the roots, pumpkins and sweet corn they can eat. As the cool nights come on see that the young pigs are properly sta-bled in some warm place, where they will not get chilled through. Early in the morning turn them loose again in the grass field, keeping up this practice so long as the grass is green and fit to cat. Give them plenty of fresh water, and make them generally comfortable

The result of this treatment is that they develop wonderfully good diges-tive organs, and their stomachs will be prepared to assimilate the heavier feeding required in winter. They will have fine systems and plenty of strength to resist the inclement weather of winter, and their growth will not be stopped. They need to be kept growing all the time, and if properly managed there is no reason why there should be any check to their develop ment. As soon as a pig stops growing every pound of foot given to him is ment. wasted. There is some trouble with him, or he has reached the age when he should be sent to market. Determine as quickly as possible which it is that he has stopped the growth and act accordingly—American Cultivator.

TARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Stop up the cracks and knot holes. Provide grit for poultry in some

Feed the poultry a warm mash at

Kill off the scrubs. They are taking up room that better fowls need.

Corn makes the sheep feverish. It should never be fed near yearling Sour apples, when well ripened, have considerable value as food for fatten-

While breed is much, breeding selection and a survival of the fittes

When feeding ensilage to dairy cattle add some bran, oilmeal, glutten or cottonseed meal.

To pasturize milk, heat to 160 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, then cool quickly.

When the weather is cold some corn may be fed, though it is not very good egg food, as it tends more to making fat than eggs. Bitterness in milk is usually as eribed either to the food eaten by the

cow or to lack of cleanliness in the surroundings. These countries which grow their igs without corn and feed the wastes

pigs without corn and root the dairy, with oats, peas, barley and roots, make a bacon with less fat and more lean. Ground oats will start the quicker than almost any other feed. It should be mixed with bran, and

not made sloppy, simply crumbly.

Have you arranged for a scratening place for the fowls? Some dry place where a foot deep of chaff, straw, dust and other litter can be placed, in which to scatter the grain.

To improve starch adda tablespoonful of epsom salts, and dissolve in the usual way by boiling. Articles starched with this will be stiffer, and scandered, to a certain extent, fireproof, and nutritions.

Labels on fruit trees are very un-satisfactory as records, as they are so liable to be lost. The best plan is to make a map of the orchard, with all the trees located and named, and keep in a convenient place for refer-In manuring, it depends greatly liable to be lost. The best plan is to make a map of the orchard, with all the trees located and named, and fertilizer or combination of fertilizers to apply, writes A. H. Ward, of Boston.

If there is a sufficiency in the soil and in available form, of the fertilizer than and in available form, of the fertilizer than a simulation of the corp, but if there is a deficiency in that one element alore, its applica-

The orehard that goes into the win-The orenari that goes into the win-ter with a dry soil is an object of solicitude. Young trees should be soaked before the ground freezes, even if the water has to be carried by hand. To freeze dry is as fatal as to

hand. To streeze dry is as latal as to burn dry.

Buckwheat honey is made last and is the darkest. Though strong in flavor, it is preferred by some to that more delicately flavored. But as buckwheat honey does not sell well it is usually left for the bees to eat during the winter. ing the winter.

Those who make a study of in-Those who make a study of insect life tell us that bees are not without enemies. Wasps, while useful in some respects, steal honey and harass the bees constantly. Sparrows and the blue titmouse eat bees. It is said that sparrows eat only the drones.

If you have the room, it is a good If you have the room, it is a good plan now to coop up your cockerels, such as you want to keep separately, and feed them only grain. The warm mash that the hens need is not good food for the cocks. They eat too much of it and are dumpy, and soon sicken and die.

Soil tests will show that some lands, not now favorable to large crops of corn, can be made so at a trifling expense; and the same in regard to wheat—the land can be made to produce a larger crop and more profitably, if it is known what the soil lacks.

Soil tests furnish this information, and every one interested in agriculture may learn of his own knowledge and under his own eye what his soil needs and what his crop wants.

Until farmers know what their soils lack and what their crops want and the effects of the constituents used for the cocks. They cat too much of it and are dumpy, and soon sicken and die.

Fruit that can be grown so cheaply and will yield so much, should be considered a necessity in every family. No one can so well afford to have berries, every day in the season, as the farmer. No one can have them so fresh from the vines, so rip, so delicious and at so little cost as the farmer, and yet, as class, none have so few.

A concession to build a carriage road from Teheran to Bagdad and also to

A concession to build a carriage road A concession to build a carried also to from Teheran to Bagdad and also to build electric railroads in the suburbs of Teheran has just been granted to a

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

MEXICAN DISH THAT IS DELICIOUS.

A Mexican dish of sweetbreads and oysters which is delicious is made at follows Soak and blanch your sweetbreads, cut them into equal sizes and remove the skins and little pipes. Take about three dozen fine cysters, strain off the liquor. Fut the sweetbreads into a stewpan and cover with the cyster liquor; add three large spoonfuls of gravy of reast yeal and a quarter, of a pound of fresh butter cut into bits and rolled in flour. When the sweetbreads are done put in the cysters and let them cook five minutes. And two wineglasses of sweet cream, stir up well for a few minutes and serve in a hot dish.—St. Louis Star-Sayings. MEXICAN DISH THAT IS DELICIOUS

A QUAKER DISH.

Scrapple is a Quaker disb, and is a most appetizing hot supper viand. Stew two pounds fresh pork until thoroughly done, using enough water so there will be at least a quart of liquor when the meat is taken up. Remove the bones and chop the meat, then wet it back in the kattle. Season move the bones and chop the meat, then put it back in the kettle. Season, adding sage adding sage, summer zavory and onion if desired. Then sift in corn meal, boiling slowly and stirring as if for mush. Make it thick enough to slice when cold. Turn into a dish, and when wanted for the table slice and fry in drippings. The quantity may be increased, as it will keep a long time in winter,—American Agriculturist.

A CHOICE DESSERT.

A choice dessert is made from large well-flavored and rather tart apples, pare the apples, take out the cores, and put them in a baking-pan. Sift over them after they begin to bake enough granulated sugar to coat the outsides. Bake until tender and somewhat brown, but take them from the oven while they are still whole. Put them in a flat and rather deep dish. Chop two dozen blanched almonds fine, and mix with them four ounces of seeded and chopped raisins, and two tablespoonfuls of dried currents. Add to these a half cupful of water, the same quantity of sugar, the grated yellow rind of a lemon, and a dessertspoonful of lemon pinee. Simmer half an hour, then boil hard for ten minutes. Fill in the centre of the apples with this mixture and pour that which is loft over the outside. Serve which is left over the outside. cold with whipped cream. A mixture of chopped candied fruits may be added to a syrup and used in the same way.—New York Post.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Muriate of ammonia lozenges will relieve tickling of the thront.

One teaspoonful of phosphate of soda in water about one hour before a meal will take away a yellow complexion.

The best way to set the dye of black lise thread hose is to put a couple of good pinches of common salt in the washing water.

To exterminate red ants in a cup board is to place in it an earthen dish containing a pint of tar, on which two quarts of hot water has been poured.

When you are preparing chicken-pic, remember it will facilitate the serving if the pieces of chicken are placed so that the bones all point to the centre.

centre.

To roast small birds, fasten the head under the wings. Lay a thin slice of pork on the breast of each bird, and a piece of bread underneath. Roast in a hot oven.

A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has

after rising, before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion, and no simple remedy is more widely rec-ommended to dyspepties.

For sweetmeats take large, clean but dates, remove the stones, and take a peanut, removing the brown skin (and the bitter point), and put inside of the date and roll it in fine sugar.

and other litter can be placed, and other litter can be placed, and other litter can be placed, to scatter the grain.

Apples after being picked should never be allowed to lie in the orchard. They should be taken from the trees direct to the store-room, where the temperature is even and as low as possible.

Labels on fruit trees are very untables of fruit trees.

A nice way to keep wax for the work and the fruit trees are very untables of fruit trees.

A nice way to keep wax for the work basket is to fill shells of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half shells closely together at one end. There will then be a small space at the other end, through which the thread will slip when the wax is being need.

When a pon has been used until it appears to be spoiled place it over the the flame (a gastight for instance) for a quarter of a minute, then dup it into water, and it will be again fit for use. A new pen, which is found too hard to write with, will become softer by being thus heated. ing thus heated.

A manufacturer of pianos gives the following method of cleaning a rose-wood or ebony, piano case: make a suds of white castile soap and luke-warm water: dampen a soft sponge with this, and wash the surface of the wood, one side at a time; take a small brush for the keys, and wipe them off afterward with alcohol and a soft cloth.

To tell whether a thermometer ac-curately does its work invert the in-strument. If the mercury does not fall to the end, or if it breaks into several small columns, the thermome-ter contains air and is inaccurate. If perfectly made, the siender thread should fill the tube or should break off at the bulb and fall to the ead of the

How and Why It Rains.

How and Why It Rains.

Rain is an accumulation of the tiny particles of the vapor of the stamosphere into drops. These drops, first small of size, attract others of their kind and become drops of such magnitude that they fall to the earth because of their weight. There is a limit to the quantity of water which the air is capable of absorbing and retaining as invisible vapor. Warm air is able to hold more than cold air. Hence, when the air which is saturated with moisture becomes cold for any reason whatever, it can no longer retain its moisture. A portion must, under such condition, accumulate into drops. These fall to the earth in the shape of rain.

### KEPT ALIVE BY OXYGEN.

Millionaire Reichling Paid \$2,100 for His Lust Week on Earth. Three hundred dollars a day for breath was what Francis Reichling, the millionaire mine owner, paid for the

ast seven days he lived. It was by the administration of oxy-gen gas that Mr. Reichling was given a brief lease of life, and while this treat-ment is not absolutely new in theory, no effort to test it in practice to such an extent has heretofore been made. Through the grounds of Mr. Reich-ling's beautiful home at Piedmont runs

a little mountain stream. While at work in its vicinity the millionaire contrateed malaria. Congestion of the brain and pacamonia followed, and in their wake came valvular disease of the Half of the sick man's lungs i closed, and it was apparent that death must soon follow from the lack of

must soon follow from the lack of breath.

The dying man begged his physician to at least keep him alive until his son, traveling in Mexico, could reach him. There was but one hope—that of giving the patient a supply of artificial air by means of oxygen. This plan was at once adopted. The doctor procured a tank containing 100 gallons of oxygen. Attached to this was a rubber tube with a mouthplece. There were two stop-cocks—one at the mouth of the tube, the other at the point where the tube joined the tank.

Whenever it became evident that Mr. Relichling was suffering from a want of breath he was required to inhale gas from the tank. The oxygen produced the same effect upon the blood and body as that resulting from ordinary breathing, and immediate relief followed the inhalation. The onlive contents of the tank was consumed by the patient the first night—Saturday. On Sunday he absorbed 500 gallons, and the effect was visible on Monday in the manifest improvement of his condition. On

was visible on Monday in the mani-fest improvement of his condition. On that day the patient inhaled 800 gallons

oxygen. It was evident that the treatment was It was evident that the treatment was greatly reducing the pneumonia and re-tieving the heart trouble. On Tuesday the amount of oxygen absorbed was re-duced to 600 gallons. On Wednesday 100 gallons were inhaled, and on Thursday only 300 gallons were admin-istered. The following day the allow-ance was 200 gallons. On Friday night, however, there are the second however, there came a great change for the worse. Paralysis, followed by apo-plexy, was added to the other ills from which the patient suffered. Three hundred gallons of oxygen was inhaled on Saturday, but proved of no avail. The pnoumonia and valvular heart trouble had been conquered by the administraion of the oxygen, but Mr. Reichling enfeebled system was unable to with-stand the complications, and death brought freedom from pain on Satur-day night.

nay night.

The wish of the patient's heart had seen gratified, however, as the son for whose presence he longed arrived the Eucsday before his death. Mr. Reichten was the seen and the seen and the seen are the se ling was conscious and recognized the young man, although unable to speal

to restore vitality, medical records show that it is expensive to keep death at a distance by a fee of \$300 a day.—San Francisco Examiner.

An Extraordinary Memory, There is a bank eashler in Chicage who was the hero of a wonderful per ormance, just after the great fire. The who was the here of a wonderful per formance, just after the great fire. The books of the bank in which he wan employed were entirely destroyed by the finnes, and with no data except the passbooks of the depositors and his memory, this man restored all the 1,500 memory, a mercessfully that every de-

A Seven-Hundred Pound Hog. Frank Palmer, who owns a farm near Trading Cove, New London, Conn., has a 2-year-old hog that weighs about 700 a 2-year-old nog that weighs about 700 pounds. The animal roams at will in a big field, but on account of its size cannot walk far without lying down to rest. When asleep the animal can be

accounts so successfully that every do

heard snoring for quite a distance.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiners is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human micry in this line is made up of greater or lers degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which suffict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole entegory, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less huriful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden jain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children If there is any truth in the saving that have

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflama tion allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 c. a bottle He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

17. Kilmer's SWAMP-Root cu all Kidney and Bladder trouble Pemphlet and consultation free Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

Fear nothing so much as sin and your oral heroism is complete.



lesson in Cooking Two Cupfuls of

Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat, Two Cupfuls of Cold Water, Stir a few times, Bake on a hot griddle. Takes about a Minute.

BUCKWHEAT.



That's so, the editor hours Mr. Market Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Bimply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern grown seeds. His regretables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grassee, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL OUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO the John A. Satzer Seed Co., La Cr. with 10c. postage, you will get sample pack-age of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue atone, 5c. postage.

Singers and Arrives Generally are use of "Brown's Brownial Troches" for House and Throat Troubles. They afford instant rel

Prodigality is the vice of a weak nature, a avarice is of a strong one.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the tarte, and acts and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind over produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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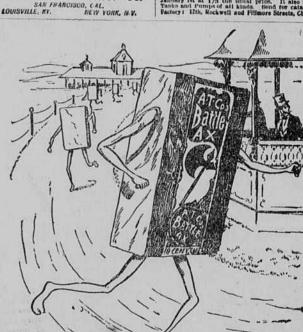
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d for samples, showing labels and mate-to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Bex 699, New

the country this summer where I wa spending my vacation, about a chronic dyspopsia, with which I have been a good deal troubled. takes the form of indigestion, the food I take not becoming assimilated. After prescribing for me for some time, the physician told me I would have to be treated for several months with a mild laxative and corrective—something that would gradually bring back my normal condition without the vio-leut action of drastic remedies. I recently sent to the Doctor (Dr Thomas Cope, of Nazareth, Pa.) a box of Ripans Tabules, and wrote him what I understood the ingredients to be-rhubarb, ipecae, peppermint, aloes, nux vomica and sods. He writes back 'I think the no doubt just suit you.'

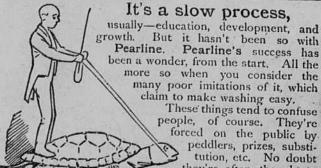




ITS A WINNER ( EVERYTIME BATTLE AX PLUG IN THE LEAD

HAS JUMPED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SIZE AND QUALITY. ITS A GREAT BIG PIECE

OF HIGH GRADE TOBACCO FOR



been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy. These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by

peddlers, prizes, substi-tution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearline. We protest. Don't judge Pearline by the company it has to keep.

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